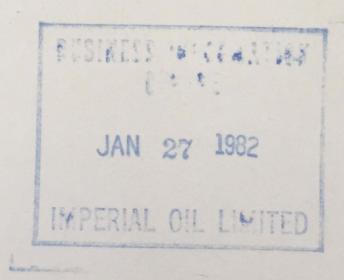
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FACTS & FIGURES



March, 1981

The information contained in this pocket handbook was taken from the annual report, Energy Information Package, and Basic Information Handbook. For more detailed information, consult the sources. All information is accurate to Dec. 31, 1980 unless otherwise indicated. The contents may be used for external communications.

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Research & Analysis Division External Affairs Department Imperial Oil Limited

INDEX

	Page
Chemical — plants	5
- projects	19
Cold Lake	9
Conservation	13
Demand/supply — natural gas	15
- oil	14
Exploration	7
Financial statistics	2
Marketing & distribution statistics	5
Mineral projects	20
Operating statistics	4
Payments to Exxon	3
Petroleum products project	19
Pipeline systems	6
Prices — Gasoline price components	17
 Gasoline price history 	18
 International gasoline prices 	18
 World & Canadian crude price history 	16
Products from a barrel of crude	6
Refineries	6
Renewable energy	12
Research	11
Reserves	8
Revenue sharing	17
Syncrude	10
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FINANCIAL STATISTICS

(millions of dollars)

	(mill	ions of d	ollars)			
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
C	perating revenues					1980
	crude oil & natural gas	82	104	123	150	
	petroleum products	2495	2852	3308	156 3872	542
•		345	406	468	673	4702
•	Othor	111	117	123	139	788 178
	total	3033	3479	4022	4840	6210
E	xpenses					
•	purchases of crude oil &					
	products	1341	1591	1970	2197	2946
•	abarrana a exploration	430	472	553	853	1083
	taxes	395	429	476	520	594
	other	323 131	357	364	345	392
	total	2620	136	145	188	217
		2020	2985	3508	4103	5232
Ea	rnings					
•	natural resources	177	185	220	215	184
•	petroleum products	48	76	75	176	310
•	chemicals other	19	16	20	68	81
	unusual items	19	16	(1)	12	26
	total	263	202	244	22	81
	per share (\$)		293	314	493	
•	as % of capital employed	2.02 11.5	2.25 11.6	2.41	3.78	4.71
	as % of shareholders' equity	16.0	16.2	11.4 15.8	15.2 21.8	15.7 21.9
D:						21.0
	vidends					
•	total paid	106	116	124	150	201
•	per share (\$) as % of earnings	.816	.888	.95	1.15	1.40
	as 70 Or earnings	40	40	35	30	30
Ta	xes & royalties					
•	income taxes			477	200	356
	- current	134	220 30	177 70	209 123	136
	 deferred federal sales tax 	63 119	146	161	168	211
•	gasoline excise tax	168	174	164	133	127
•	other commodity taxes	36	37	47	114	277
•	Crown royalties	291	355	427	507	513
	total	811	962	1046	1254	1620
•	collected for governments		202	362	403	403
	(export & road tax)	413	383	302	403	
Car	oital					
	total assets	3113	3385	3900	4668	6244 3110
•	net fixed assets	1814	2009	2298	2688	1985
•	working capital	591	623	542	900	1903
•	capital employed	044	1076	1245	1725	2206
	- natural resources	811 1442	1433	1524	1506	1786
	petroleum products chemicals	176	169	196	217	278
	- other	109	94	27	303	1018
	total	2538	2772	2992	3751	5288
•	reinvestment ratio*	77.4	74.9	93.9	96.9	76.4
*ca	pital and exploration expenditures	as % of inte	ernal cash	generatio	n	

Capital & expl

- exploration heavy oil
- minerals
- refining & chemicals total

Shareholder in

- number of
- shareholder in Canada (
- average nur shares outs
- shares held
- shares held

IMPERIAL

Item

Dividends (net)

Research

Loaned person and technical assistance

NET:

Imperial also im 1980 imports

	1		The second second		Name and Address of the Owner, where	Charles and the last	The state of the s
		Capital & exploration expenditures					
		exploration & production	134	145	269	625	530
		heavy oil	187	179	138	62	83
1980		minerals	9	11	22	50	69
		 refining & marketing 	49	61	86	102	111
		 chemicals & other 	15	16	20	40	68
542		total	394	412	535	879	861
4702							
788		Shareholder information					
178		 number of shareholders 	45 807	45 985	46 962	44 188	48 442
6210		shareholders resident	40007	40 000			
		in Canada (%)	87	88	88	86	85
		average number of					
		shares outstanding (thousands)	130 209	130 220	130 248	130 421	144 880
2946		 shares held in Canada (%) 	24	24	24	22	23
1083		 shares held by Exxon (%) 	70	70	70	70	70
594							
392							
217							
5232							
0232							
104							
184							
310							
81							

4.71 15.7 21.9

1.40

76.4

IMPERIAL NET PAYMENTS TO EXXON — 1980

Item	Net Amount	Description
Dividends (net)	\$126.1 million	Dividends paid on shares held by Exxon. Tax at 10% was withheld at source and remitted to the federal government.
Research	\$ 9.0 million	Net amount paid to Exxon as Imperial's contribution to Exxon's worldwide research program.
Loaned personnel and technical assistance	\$ (3.0) million	Net receipt from Exxon for employees on temporary assignment to/from Imperial.
NET:	\$132.1 million	

Imperial also imports crude oil and petroleum products. The net cost of 1980 imports from Exxon affiliates was \$691.5 million.

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	100-
Number of employees	14753	14136	14328	14966	1980
Exploration & production	n			14300	16029
net land holdings (millions of hectares)	20.3	16.0	12.2	11.3	10.9
 net wells drilled exploratory development 	24 33	50 41	101 97	84 140	91 88
 gross proved reserved crude oil (millions of m³) natural gas (billions of m³) 	175.0 66.8	165.0 62.1	217.1	200.4	198.3
gross production crude oil (thousands of m ³ natural gas		35.8	36.0	40.7	56.7 34.7
(millions of m ³)	9.6	9.2	8.9	9.8	8.2
Crude-oil supply & utilise (thousands of m ³ /d)	zation				
supplynet productiondomestic	23.0	22.1	21.9	25.4	22.1
purchases — imported purchas total processed	20.3 ses 24.0 67.3	26.3 19.2 67.6	28.4 18.9 69.2	31.0 15.2 71.6	32.6 16.4 71.1
• refinery capacity (Dec. 31)	80.9	81.2	77.9	76.8	76.7
utilization of capacity (%)	83	83	89	93	93
Sales volumes					
 petroleum products (thousands of m³/d) gasolines middle distillate other products total 	26.1 s 23.9 20.2 70.2	26.0 22.6 20.2 68.8	27.2 23.4 20.7 71.3	28.0 23.6 22.8 74.4	27.8 22.7 20.9 71.4
 natural gas (millions of m³/d) 	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.4	8.9
 chemicals (thousands of tonnes per year) petrochemicals fertilizers building materia total 	777 487 455 1719	862 609 446 1917	804 657 519 1980	1036 744 506 2286	551

MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS

(31/12/80)

Associates — marine dealers/agents — aviation dealers/agents — consumer agents/distributors — home heat service dealers — TBA agents	37 141 780 188 52
Facilities	
 service stations company owned & operated (Esso) company owned — lessee operated (Esso) Econo, Gain, Champlain total company owned class A — dealer owned and operated (Esso) private label total 	76 820 136 1032 3052 41 4125
included in total self serve Voyageur Restaurants	496 46
 distribution network terminals trucks (owned) tank cars (leased) marine (bulk) marine fleet (deadweight tonnage)	69 202 2119 2
 Imperial Acadia (10310) Imperial Bedford (13980) Imperial Dartmouth (2058) Imperial Lachine (1243) Imperial Nootka (barge) Imperial Quebec (6462) Imperial Sarnia (6500) Imperial Skeena (4856) Imperial St. Clair (12707) Imperial Tofino (1238) 	
Market share (%)	20.7
 refinery capacity (31/12/79) throughput (31/12/79) sales to customers (31/12/80) motor gasoline aviation fuel (turbo) light heating fuel diesel fuel heavy fuel asphalts lubricants total 	24.2 31.7 24.0 29.0 15.7 27.2 46.9 24.5
ol wind plants	

Esso Chemical plants

- Dartmouth (heptene plant)
 loco (toluene recovery facilities and varsol plant)

- Sarnia chemical plant (range of primary and intermediate petrochemicals)
 Building Products of Canada plants in Quebec (2), Ontario (3), Manitoba (1), and Alberta (3)

REFINERIES

Refinery	Crude run 000 m ³ /d (MB/D)	Capacity 000 m ³ /d (MB/D)	1980 % Utilization
Homes	59 (37)	6.5 (41)	90
IOCO	0.0	.5 (3)	94
Norman Wells	.4 (3) 24.4 (153)	24.1 (152)	100
Strathcona	17.0 (107)	20.0 (126)	85
Sarnia	11.6 (73)	12.6 (79)	92
Montreal	11.8 (74)	13.0 (82)	90
Dartmouth total	71.1 (447)	76.7 (483)	93

PIPELINE SYSTEMS

Pipeline	IOL % Owned	System Length (km)		Capacity (000 m ³ /d)
Alberta Products	30.0	315	273	10.8
Imperial Pipe Line	100.0	212	60 to 324	23.1
Interprovincial/ Lakehead	32.8	3967	324 to 1219	248.0
Nisku Products	100.0	35	60 to 219	4.1
Portland/Montreal	32.0	380	324 to 610	46.4
Quebec South Shore Products	100.0	101	219 + 273	5.4
Rainbow	33.3	769	508 to 610	37.4
Rimbey	2.6	105	219	6.0
Sarnia Products	100.0	314	168 to 324	15.9
Trans-Mountain	8.6	1266	406 to 762	51.7
Winnipeg Pipe Line	100.0	118	273 + 219	6.0/5.6

PRODUCTS FROM A BARREL OF CRUDE

(based on typical crude — percentages can vary considerably depending on type of crude processed)

Product	Summer	Winter 3%
LPG & butane Gasoline Distillates Heavy fuels Refinery fuel gas	2% 39 35 20 4	31 42 20 4

EXPLORATION

Capital and Exploration Expenditures (\$ millions as spent)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Western Canada	33	36	131	342	321
Frontiers	77	78	49	92	66
total	110	114	180	434	387

Western Canada

city n³/d)

0.8

3.1

8.0

6.4

5.4 37.4

6.0

15.9

51.7

E

e

ter

3%

- 1979 Esso participated in 163 wells 86 gas, 35 oil, 42 dry.
- 1980 Esso participated in 151 wells 111 gas, 10 oil, 30 dry.
- Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd. farm-in (1978):
 - 12.5% Esso interest in most Canadian Hunter Elmworth acreage, 17.5% Esso interest in other Canadian Hunter acreage
 - farm-in commitments completed in 1980
 - 271 wells drilled to 31/12/80 175 gas,
 58 oil, 38 dry.
- Sulpetro Ltd. farm-in (1979):
 - 25% Esso interest in Sulpetro net earnings from production from Elmworth-Wapiti leases
 - 24 wells drilled to 31/12/80 20 gas,
 4 dry (Canadian Hunter participated in most of these wells).

Atlantic

- 1979 Esso wells Gjoa (Davis Strait) and Gabriel (Flemish Pass) — both dry.
- 1980 no drilling program, undertook 5000 km seismic surveys.
- 1981 extensive seismic program planned, geological and geophysical studies will continue.

Arctic Islands

Arctic Islands Exploration Group (Esso, Panarctic, Gulf, Petro-Canada) farmed-in to Sun Oil and Global Arctic Islands (1976):

 Esso holds 21% of Sun's and Global's varying interests in 8 million hectares

total farm-in cost \$80 million, Esso share
 \$28 million

10 wells drilled by group to 31/12/80 - 3
 gas, 1 indicated gas, 1 oil show, 5 dry

3 wells being drilled in 1981 — Skate (gas),
 Cisco, MacLean

completion of farm-in commitments expected in 1981.

Mackenzie Delta/Beaufort Sea

- since 1964, Esso participated in 77 wells.
- since 1972, 16 artificial islands constructed.
- 1979 Esso wells Adgo (gas), Napartok (dry).
- 1980 Esso wells Mayogiak (dry), Issungnak (oil & gas).
- 1981 Issungnak delineation well being drilled.

• Reserves (31/12/79)

CPA estimate of remaining established reserves in Canada:

- crude oil 1082 million cubic metres
- total liquid hydrocarbons 1289 million cubic metres
- natural gas 2496 billion cubic metres.

COLD LAKE PROJECT

(Current work limited pending satisfactory resolution of fiscal terms and project approval.)

Production and Upgrading

 Production facility to recover 25 400 m³/d raw bitumen from deposits 450 m below surface using steam stimulation.

 8000 wells to be drilled over project life, twenty or more from a single location with surface clearing less than 15 percent.

 Bitumen will be upgraded into 22 200 m³/d of light synthetic crude oil using FLEXICOK-ING and hydrogen-treating processes.

Financial

- Expenditures for project definition, regulatory reviews, process design, and cost estimates 1977 to 1980 about \$115 million.
- Current cost for project engineering, procurement, and construction \$12 billion, including allowance for future inflation.
- Ongoing investment for replacement wells and facilities about \$10 billion over the life of the project.
- Annual operating costs \$400 million.
- Company to finance project from retained earnings and funds borrowed on existing assets; considering associates.

Employment

- Total 8 million engineering manhours, 50 million construction manhours.
- At peak of construction 6500 manual workers, 3500 supervisors, engineers, and managers.
- 2400 permanent direct jobs, 2400 indirect jobs in Alberta, 1400 indirect jobs in the rest of Canada.



SYNCRUDE PROJECT

Bitumen is recovered from the Athabasca oil sands using open-pit mines. The bitumen is then upgraded at a plant operated by Syncrude Canada Ltd. (a consortium of eight companies and the Alberta government) near Fort McMurray, Alta.

Participants (%)

- Esso Resources (25)
- Canada-Cities (17.6)
- Gulf Canada Resources (13.4)
- Petro-Canada Exploration (12.0)
- Alberta Energy Co. Ltd. (10.0)
- Alberta government (8.0)
- Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas (5.0)
- Petrofina Canada Exploration (5.0)
- Pan-Canadian Petroleum (4.0).

Plant size

(includes 600 m³/d butane)

- initial capacity 17 300 m³/d
- debottleneck capacity 20 500 m³/d.

Cost

- total \$2.2 billion
- Esso Resources share \$561 million
- associated facilities approx. \$550 million.

Production

- 0.57 million m³/yr. -19782.91 million m³/yr. -1979
- -1980
- 4.70 million m³/yr. 5.20 million m³/yr. (projected). -1981

RESEARCH

- Research labs in Calgary, Montreal, Sarnia staffed by more than 600 people.
- 1980 expenditures \$46.8 million. In return, Imperial had access to about \$400 million (Cdn.) of Exxon research. Imperial net research payments to Exxon totalled \$9 million.
- Imperial's 1980 research expenditures represented 1.6% of its value added (corporate equivalent of GNP) more than 5 times Canadian industry average, more than government 1985 target of 1.5% of GNP for research spending in Canada.
- Mutualized research Imperial has exclusive responsibility for Exxon research into heavy-oil recovery, lubricating-oil processing, polyvinylchloride plastics, and lubricating base-oil quality. Imperial also carries out mutualized research in the areas of petroleum products and additive chemicals. For its own operations, Imperial carries out research in conventional oil recovery, petroleum and chemical processing and products, alternative energy sources, and environmental protection.
- Examples of Imperial's research developments:

- in-situ recovery of heavy oils

 procedures for construction of drilling islands in Beaufort Sea; technology for forecasting weather, sea state, ice conditions off Canada's east coast

- Canada's first fuel-economy motor oils and

premium unleaded gasolines

 systems to treat waste effluent in refineries and chemical plants

- major lubricating oil processes used world-

wide.

 1981 research grants — 98 grants totalling \$600,000 awarded to researchers in 28 universities.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

• IOL focus

- Solar water heating and energy storage.
- Biomass strategy under development.

Research program

- In-house two-panel solar collector installed in Sarnia facility in 1978 to track the sun.
- Sponsored University of Calgary to design and monitor solar research facility to be built on top of Esso Plaza 1980/81.
- University grants (\$41,700 for seven grants in 1980); topics — photovoltaics, biomass, storage of heat energy, photochemistry/hydrogen fuel.

Demonstration projects

- Sarnia four collector panels installed 1979.
- Toronto commercial installation of 50 collector panels at marketing terminal 1979.

Current assessment/direction

- Economics of active solar systems very poor in Canada — only small chance that solar heating (space or water) will be economically viable in Canada with current technology, without massive government subsidies.
- Imperial solar research program being modified, with greater attention being given to the search for new technology.

Financial

IOL 1981 budget \$1.2 million.

CONSERVATION

- 1974 energy-management program in troduced.
- \$110 million spent on capital projects in refineries between 1974-80.

 \$25 million budget for conservation programs in 1981.

 1980 savings (vs 1972) 887 000 m³ fuel oil equivalent — enough to heat 219 000 Canadian homes.

In-house program

- speed reductions in trucks and ships
- heating efficiencies
- "lights-out" policies
- smaller fleet cars
- training and communications.

External program

- research into energy-efficient products and processing
- energy-efficient fuels and lubricants (i.e. Uniflo motor oil)
- new furnaces that reduce heating costs up to 20%
- service station service specials
- advertising stresses conservation
- conservation film prepared
- participation in federal task forces.

OIL DEMAND AND SUPPLY

(from Imperial 1980 NEB submission)

September, 1980

- Canadian oil requirements relatively constant at 300 000 m3/d to 1985, declining to 275 000 m³/d in 1990, and remaining constant to 2000.
- Total producibility of crude oil and equivalent from existing fields and the two operating oilsands plants 250 000 m³/d - will decline to 130 000 m³/d in 1990 and to 80 000 m³/d by
- Tertiary recovery and new discoveries will add about 60 000 m3/d in the late 1980s and 1990s.
- Cold Lake and Alsands, together with expanded Great Canadian Oil Sands and Syncrude plants, could result in 83 000 m³/d of synthetic crude production by 1990. Additional developments could raise total oil-sands production to 170 000 m³/d by 2000.
- Existing supply will fall 100 000 m³/d short of meeting total Canadian demand by 1985. Tertiary recovery, new discoveries, and additional synthetics plants would lower import needs to 80 000 m³/d in 1990. Canada could achieve self-sufficiency in the early 1990s with the addition of frontier resources.
- Modified December, 1980
- Potential effect if NEP not modified:

 - Reduce demand by 15 000 m³/d in 1990.
 Reduce supply by 30 000 m³/d in 1985 and by more than 90 000 m³/d in 1990.
 - Increase net imports to nearly 100 000 m³/d in 1985 and 1990.

NATURAL-GAS DEMAND AND SUPPLY

(from Imperial 1980 NEB submission)

- September, 1980
- Total demand in Canada plus currently authorized exports to increase to 110 billion cubic metres in 1985 and decrease to 75 billion cubic metres in 1990 as current export permits expire. Virtually no growth projected in domestic demand for 1990s.
 - Gas to increase share of residential and industrial markets in B.C., Ont., Que. and continue dominant role in prairies. Gas consumption projected in N.S. and N.B. in 1988.
 - Projection includes supply in Southern Basin, with east-coast production beginning in 1988, Beaufort production in 1992, and Arctic production in 1996.
 - Deliverability of natural gas from all sources in Canada 120 billion cubic metres in 1990, 136 billion cubic metres in 2000.
 - Balance suggests surplus producibility in excess of 45 billion cubic metres per year by 1990, could increase to surplus of 56 billion cubic metres in 2000.
 - Southern Basic reserves alone could meet Canadian demand and authorized exports until after 2000.
 - Modified December, 1980
 - Potential effect of NEP not yet assessed, but lower deliverability expected and higher demand expected in Atlantic region in late 1980s.

dominant role in prairies. Gas consumption projected in N.S. and N.B. in 1988.

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Year

1977 1978 1979

1980 1981

1 Exe

2 19 3 19

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Wellhead

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WORLD AND CANADIAN CRUDE OIL PRICE HISTORY

(\$ Cdn. per barrel at Jan. 1)

Year	Arabian Light ¹	U.S. Average ²	Canadian Average ³
1971	1.40	3.40	2.15
1972	1.80	3.40	3.15 3.15
1973	2.00	3.90	3.15
1974	8.25	7.40	3.80
1975	10.40	9.40	6.50
1976	11.60	10.80	8.00
1977	12.20	11.80	9.75
1978	14.00	13.40	11.75
1979	15.90	15.60	12.75
1980	30.30	28.90	14.75
1981	37.90(E)	35.50(E)	17.75

- 1 Excluding transportation costs.
- 2 1970-1973 reflects year average.
- 3 1970-1973 par crude at Edmonton, 1974-1981 avg. Alberta wellhead prices.

REVENUE SHARING - AVG. WESTERN OLD OIL

	Befo Reinves		Afte Reinves	
	\$/m ³	\$/bbl.	\$/m ³	\$/bbl.
Wellhead price	111.65	17.75	111.65	17.75
Less: Operating costs	19.50	3.10	19.50	3.10 7.56
Royalties and provincial taxes	51.26	8.15	47.56	
Petroleum and gas revenue tax	7.17	1.14	7.17	1.14
Other federal taxes	25.35	4.03	16.54	2.63
Internal funds available for investment	8.37	1.33	20.88	3.32

GASOLINE PRICE HISTORY

(Retail price of leaded regular gasoline in Toronto at Dec. 31)

	c/L	c/gal.
4070	11.2	50.9
1970	11.6	52.9
1971		53.9
1972	11.9	
1973	13.0	58.9
1974	14.1	63.9
1975	17.8	80.9
	18.2	82.9
1976	19.1	86.9
1977		98.9
1978	21.8	
1979	24.7	112.1
1980	29.0	131.8

INTERNATIONAL RETAIL PRICE OF LEADED REGULAR GASOLINE (FULL-SERVICE OUTLETS)

	Date	c/L	c/gal.
Toronto	3/81	31.6	143.4
U.S. (average)	2/81	42.0	190.7
Brazil (major city)	1/81	86.5	392.5
Brussels	2/81	87.1	395.3
Paris	2/80	82.2	373.1
Milan	1/81	92.6	420.4 345.2
Zurich	2/81	76.0	345.2
London	2/81	73.6	197.7
Melbourne	1/81	43.5	352.2
Tokyo (unleaded)	1/81	77.6	277.0
Bermuda (major city)	1/81	61.0	

GASOLINE PRICE HISTORY

(Retail price of leaded regular gasoline in Toronto at Dec. 31)

	c/L	c/gal.
1970	11.2	50.9
1971	11.6	52.9
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PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PROJECT

STRATHCONA REFINERY EXPANSION (Edmonton, Alta.)

- \$290 million
- increase capacity to 30 200 m³/d
- completion 1986.

ESSO CHEMICAL PROJECTS

(participants, cost, capacity, completion target)

AMMONIA AND UREA FERTILIZER PLANT (Redwater, Alta.)

- \$400 million (plus \$50 million for storage and handling facilities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan)
- 16 kt/d ammonia, 15 kt/d urea
- completion 1983.

LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PLANT (Sarnia, Ont.)

- \$180 million
- 135 kt/yr.
- completion 1983.

PETALTA (Bruderheim, Alta.)

- Esso Chemical 50%, Alberta Energy Co. Ltd. 50%
- benzene plant:
 - \$350 million
 - 317 kt/yr. benzene
- styrene plant:
 - \$300 million
 - 400 kt/yr. styrene monomer
- completion 1984.

PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER EXPANSION (Redwater, Alta.)

- \$53 million
- increase by 150 000 t/yr. to 600 000 t/yr.
- completion 1982.

ESSO MINERALS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

(participants, reserves, completion target)

KUTCHO CREEK (B.C.)

Esso Minerals, Sumac Mines Ltd. negotiating joint venture

7 million tonnes ore — 1.82% copper, 2.70% zinc.

MIDWEST LAKE (Sask.)

- Esso Minerals 50%, Numac Oil and Gas Ltd.
 25%, Bow Valley Industries 12.5%, Mink Mining 6.25%, Midwest Mining 6.25%
- 26 million kg. uranium oxide
- completion 1986.

QUINTETTE (B.C.)

- current Esso Minerals 6%, Denison Mines
 Ltd. 43.3%, Tokyo Boeki 19.7%, Mitsui Mining
 Co. Ltd. 19.7%, Charbonnage de France 11.3%
- potential Esso Minerals 16.75%, Denison Mines Ltd. 38.25%, Tokyo Boeki 17.5%, Mitsui Mining Co. Ltd. 17.5%, Charbonnage de France 10%
- 2.8 billion tonnes coal
- basic agreement signed for delivery of metallurgical coal to Japanese steel industry in 1983.

TROUT LAKE (B.C.)

- Esso Minerals 45%, Newmont Mines Ltd. 55%
- preliminary drilling indicates .2 to .4% molybdenite.

ESSO MINERALS OPERATING MINES

(production startup, capacity, reserves)

BYRON CREEK COLLIERIES (B.C.) (FIRA requires change to 50% Canadian ownership)

- current operation commenced 1978
- current production 1 million t/yr.
- high quality thermal bituminous coal
- plans for expansion underway.

GAYS RIVER (N.S.)

- production commenced November, 1979
- design capacity 1360 t/d
- 4.7 million tonnes ore 2.8% lead, 4.2% zinc.

GRANDUC (B.C.)

- production commenced October, 1980
- design capacity 3600 t/d
- 6.7 million tonnes ore 1.6% copper.

METRIC CONVERSION

Useful conversions (approximate)

Imperial to metric

1 acre = 0.405 hectares (ha)

1 barrel (bbl.) = 0.159 cubic metres (m³)

1 cubic foot (ft^3) = 0.028 cubic metres

1 gallon (gal.) = 4.55 litres (L)

1 mile (mi.) = 1.6 kilometres (km)

1 short ton = 0.907 tonnes (t)

1 long ton = 1.016 tonnes

Metric to imperial

1 cubic metre = 6.29 barrels = 35.3 cubic feet

2.47

1 hectare = 2.47 acres

1 kilometre = 0.62 miles

1 litre = 0.22 gallons

1 tonne = 1.1 short tons

= 0.98 long tons

